

$$\frac{\$7,458.56 + (\$9,000) \left( \frac{1 - \left(1 + \frac{.11}{2}\right)^{12}}{\frac{.11}{2}} \right)}{1.045580111} =$$

(Equation 6)

$$\frac{\$7,458.56 + (\$9,000)(8.618517849)}{1.045580111} =$$

(Equation 7)

$$\frac{\$7,458.56 + \$77,566.66}{1.045580111} =$$

(Equation 8)

$$\frac{\$81,318.71}{1.045580111} =$$

(Equation 9)

C. The amount of the market charge for certificates can be determined through use of the following formula:

$$M = \frac{(b) \left( \frac{r}{s} \right)}{1 + \frac{r}{s}(i)}$$

(Equation 10)

where

M=market charge

b=increased borrowing cost for full period

r=number of days from redemption date to original maturity date

s=number of days in current annual period (365 or 366)

i=current borrowing rate expressed in

decimals (discount factor)

D. The application of this formula may be illustrated by the following example:

(1) Assume that a \$50,000 certificate is issued on March 1, 1987, to mature on November 1, 1987. Interest is payable at a rate of 10%.

(2) Assume that the certificate is redeemed on July 1, 1987, and that the current borrowing cost to Treasury for the 123-day period from July 1, 1987, to November 1, 1987, is 11.8%.

(3) The increased annual borrowing cost is \$900. (\$50,000-11.8%-10%)

(4) The market charge is computed as follows:

$$M = \frac{\$900 \left( \frac{123}{365} \right)}{1 + \left( \frac{123}{365} \right)(.118)} =$$

(Equation 11)

$$\frac{303.29}{1.039764384} =$$

(Equation 12)

$$\frac{\$291.69}{1.039764384} =$$

(Equation 13)

[FR. Doc. 94-24682 Filed 19-5-94; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4810-39-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[M126-02-6660; FRL-5075-3]

### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Michigan: Extension of Public Comment Period

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; extension of public comment period.

**SUMMARY:** On August 10, 1994 the EPA proposed to approve, through "direct final" procedure, the exemption request from the requirements contained in section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act (Act) for the Detroit-Ann Arbor ozone nonattainment area in Michigan. See 59 FR 40840 (proposed rule) and 59 FR 40826 (final rule). The EPA has received adverse comments and requests for an extension of the public comment period. As a result, the public comment period will be extended an additional 30 days from the date of the publication of this action. Under the "direct final" procedures all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule (based upon the proposed rule cited above).

**DATES:** The public comment period is extended until November 7, 1994.

**ADDRESSES:** All written comments should be addressed to: Carlton T. Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604-3590.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas Aburano, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604-3590.

Dated: September 7, 1994.

**Valdas V. Adamkus,**

*Regional Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 94-24676 Filed 10-5-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## 40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5087-3]

### National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to delete the Radium Chemical Company Superfund site from the National Priorities List: Request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region II Office announces its intent to delete the Radium Chemical Company site from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on these actions. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended. EPA and the State of New York have determined that no further fund-financed remedial action is appropriate at the site and actions taken to date are protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

**DATE:** Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 15, 1994.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed to: Kathleen C. Callahan, Director, Emergency and Remedial Response Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, room 737, New York, NY 10278.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Comprehensive information on this site is available through the EPA Region II public docket, which is located at EPA's Region II Office in New York City, and is available for viewing, by appointment only, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. For further information or to request an appointment to review the

public docket, please contact: Ms. Janet Cappelli, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, room 29-100, New York, NY 10278, (212) 264-8679.

Background information from the Regional public docket related to the Radium Chemical Company site is also available for viewing at information repositories noted below:

Sunnyside Branch, Queens Public Library, 43-06 Greenpoint Avenue, Sunnyside, New York 11107  
Woodside Branch, Queens Public Library, 54-22 Skillman Avenue, Woodside, New York 11377.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. NPL Deletion Criteria
- III. Deletion Procedures
- IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletions

#### I. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region II announces its intent to delete the Radium Chemical Company site, Woodside, Queens County, New York from the NPL and requests public comment on these actions. The NPL constitutes appendix B to the NCP, which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of CERCLA, as amended. The EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substances Superfund Response Trust Fund (Fund). Pursuant to § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions, if conditions at the site warrant such action.

The EPA will accept comments concerning the Radium Chemical Company site for thirty days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this notice explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that EPA is using for these actions. Section IV discusses how the sites meet the deletion criteria.

#### II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria the Agency uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR Section 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making this determination, EPA will consider

whether any of the following criteria have been met:

- (i) EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that responsible or other parties have implemented all appropriate response actions required; or
- (ii) All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate; or
- (iii) Based on a remedial investigation, EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

#### III. Deletion Procedures

The NCP provides that EPA shall not delete a site from the NPL until the State in which the release was located has concurred, and the public has been afforded an opportunity to comment on the proposed deletion. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist Agency management.

EPA Region II will accept and evaluate public comments before making a final decision to delete. The Agency believes that deletion procedures should focus on notice and comment at the local level. Comments from the local community may be the most pertinent to deletion decisions. The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of the Radium Chemical Company site:

1. EPA Region II has recommended deletion and has prepared the relevant documents.
2. The State of New York has concurred with the deletion decisions.
3. Concurrent with this Notice of Intent to Delete, a notice has been published in local newspapers and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state and local officials, and other interested parties. This notice announces a thirty-day public comment period on the deletion package, which starts two weeks from the date of the notice, October 15, 1994, and will conclude on November 15, 1994.
4. The Region has made all relevant documents available in the Regional Office and local site information repositories.

The comments received during the notice and comment period will be evaluated before any final decision is made. EPA Region II will prepare a

Responsiveness Summary, which will address the comments received during the public comment period.

The deletion will occur after the EPA Regional Administrator places a Notice in the Federal Register. The NPL will reflect any deletions in the next final update. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by the Region II Office.

#### IV. Basis for Intended Deletion of the Radium Chemical Company Site

The Radium Chemical Company (RCC) site is located at 60-06 27th Avenue in Woodside, Queens County, New York, in a light industrial/residential sector. The site consisted of a 1-story brick building (and a part of a second brick building which shared a wall with this building) bordered on the west by 27th Avenue and on the east by the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE), a major roadway into New York City.

Founded in New York in 1913, RCC initially produced luminous paint for watch dials and instruments. Later, the company manufactured, leased and sold radium-226 in the form of implant sources to hospitals, medical centers, and research laboratories. In the late 1950's, RCC transferred its operations to the present location in Woodside, New York. The radium and radon devices were stored on-site in lead containers in a brick vault room. Eventually the demand for radium sources lagged as they were replaced with advanced radiotherapy techniques using cesium and cobalt sources. Subsequently, many leased radium sources were returned to RCC and were stored on-site.

In 1983, the State of New York suspended the RCC operating license due to various disposal and safety infractions. RCC attempted to obtain permission to begin operations again in 1986, but was denied. The New York State Department of Labor issued its first Stipulation and Order against RCC on October 17, 1987, for the removal of the radium sources and decontamination of the building. The owner was unable to finance the remediation and, subsequently, abandoned the building. This resulted in a second Stipulation and Order, issued on July 20, 1988, determining that the facility could not be maintained and that it was *de facto* abandoned by RCC. Remaining on-site were a large number of radium-containing sealed devices, some of which were suspected of releasing radium and radon gas. The amount of radium-226 at the site was established to be 110 Curies (Ci). Also on-site were hundreds of containers of

laboratory chemicals, many of which were reactive, corrosive, flammable, and/or potentially shock-sensitive.

In July 1988, at the request of the State of New York, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) undertook a limited emergency removal action under CERCLA, et seq., to secure the facility and remove the radioactive sources. EPA provided 24-hour security and initiated measures to stabilize the site. By August 1988, EPA had erected fencing around the perimeter and installed remote monitoring surveillance, a foam fire suppressant system, special vents, and other safety measures. In February 1989, EPA contracted with Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc. to remove the radium sources and other hazardous materials from the site and transport them to approved disposal facilities. The removal action was completed in October 1989. Approximately 120 Ci of radium in the form of sources, contaminated debris, and loose radium salts and luminous compounds were removed from the site. This material was disposed of at facilities located in Richland, Washington and Beatty, Nevada, both operated by U.S. Ecology.

On February 10, 1989, at EPA's request, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) issued a Public Health Advisory to alert the public, EPA, and the State of New York of a serious threat to human health, based on the threatened release of radium-226 from the RCC site. In an August 1989 special NPL update, EPA proposed the RCC site for the NPL based on the ATSDR advisory. On November 21, 1989, the RCC site was added to the National Priorities List.

EPA completed a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) of the site in April 1990. Excessive levels of Rn-222 and Ra-226 remained in the RCC facility, along with various radium contaminated hazardous chemicals. On June 21, 1990, EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting a remedy for the RCC site. The ROD called for the following remedial activities at the site: decontamination of the RCC facility; dismantlement of the RCC building; excavation of contaminated soils and subsurface structures; and transport and disposal of wastes to an approved waste disposal facility.

The EPA community relations activities at the site included a public meeting in May 1990 to present the results of the FFS and the preferred alternative for remediation of the site. All public comments received were addressed. A major concern of the public was the disruption to the local

businesses caused by street closings. EPA held subsequent meetings with the local business owners to determine the least obtrusive method for achieving our needs.

The remedial action at the site began in September 1990 with limited mobilization of the Site for surveying purposes. On-site decontamination began on November 16, 1990 and the first shipment of radioactive wastes left the Site on July 11, 1991. The RCC building was decontaminated and dismantled. A portion of an adjoining building, leased by RCC, was fully decontaminated and restored. Dismantling, excavation, and restoration activities were essentially completed by January 1993. Removal of all wastes from the site and revegetation was completed in August 1993. A limited excavation of soils surrounding a sewer line adjacent to the RCC property was conducted during July 1994.

Approximately 812 tons of radioactive soil and debris and 92 cubic feet of radium-contaminated hazardous wastes were transported to the Envirocare of Utah, Inc. facility in Clive, Utah for disposal. Approximately 862 tons of uncontaminated masonry and concrete building debris were transported to the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, New York for disposal. Other wastes, including approximately 45 tons of elemental lead and 20 tons of structural steel, were transported to the Scientific Ecology Group (SEG), Inc. facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for decontamination and recycling to the nuclear industry. Approximately 2.5 Ci of tritium watch faces were transported to the Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc. facility in Barnwell, South Carolina for disposal. Approximately 36.7 kilograms of radium-contaminated elemental mercury were transported to the University of Tennessee for decontamination, followed by ultimate disposal of the treated residuals at the Chem-Nuclear facility in Barnwell, South Carolina and recycling of the decontaminated elemental mercury. Approximately 1.03 millicuries, associated with a radium calibration source, was transported to Rutgers University for use in radon-generation research. Confirmatory sampling showing the site has been decontaminated below the required levels, that contaminated soils have been excavated and disposed of off-site, and that the site has been backfilled with clean soil, provide further assurance that the site no longer poses any threats to human health or the environment.

EPA, with concurrence of the State of New York, has determined that all

appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA at the Radium Chemical Company site have been completed, and that no further cleanup is necessary.

Dated: September 21, 1994.

**Jeanne M. Fox,**

*Regional Administrator, USEPA Region II.*

[FR Doc. 94-24806 Filed 10-5-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 94-133, RM-8514]

### Radio Broadcasting Services; Cape Girardeau, MO

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule

**SUMMARY:** This document requests comments on a petition filed by Kevin G. Greaser proposing the allotment of Channel 230A to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as that community's third FM broadcast service. The channel can be allotted to Cape Girardeau without a site restriction at coordinates 37-18-21 and 89-31-05.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed on or before November 25, 1994, and reply comments on or before December 12, 1994.

**ADDRESSES:** Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve the petitioner's counsel, as follows: Jeffrey D. Southmayd, Southmayd & Miller, 1220 Nineteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 534-6530.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making, MM Docket No. 94-113 adopted September 23, 1994, and released October 3, 1994. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the Commission's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Services, Inc., 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 857-3800.

Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 do not apply to this proceeding.